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USSR CONSUMER GOODS DATA
FROM JANUARY 1954 TO FEBRUARY 1954 PUBLICATIONS

[Summary: This report presents information from January and Feb-
 ruary Soviet newspapers and periodicals on production and development
 in the various branches of USSR consumer goods industries, which are
 divided into the following categories: I. Manufactured Consumer Goods,
 II. Food Products, III. Local Industry and Industrial Cooperatives,
 and IV. Miscellaneous.

Although information concerning new construction and reconstruc-
 tion of individual enterprises is included, other data are given for
 the most part on the republic or USSR level.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

I. MANUFACTURED CONSUMER GOODS

A. Textiles

1. Cotton

In 1953, the USSR textile industry produced 5.3 billion meters of cot-
 ton fabrics or 34 percent more than in 1940.(1) In 1953, USSR cotton fabrics
 production was 5 percent greater than in 1952 including 78 percent more colored
 woven fabrics and 65 percent more fabrics with rayon.(2) The 1953 production
 of fabrics from staple-fiber yarn was 2.8 times that of 1952.(3) In 1954, USSR
 cotton fabrics production is to increase by 260 million meters over 1953 includ-
 ing 32 percent more vel'veton, chamois, and broadcloth, 47.7 percent more fab-
 rics with rayon, and 60 percent more Turkish towelling and sheeting. To increase
 production by 260 million meters, it will be necessary to set up not less than

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10,000 looms in conjunction with spinning and finishing equipment on three-shift operation.(4)

In 1953, the production capacity of Glavnovkhlopprom (Main Administration of Cotton Industry in New Settlements) enterprises was increased by 180,000 spinning spindles. In 1954, the production capacity is to be increased by 280,000 spindles and by more than 7,000 looms; capital investments are to triple those of 1953.(5)

In 1954, cotton fabric enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR are to increase their 1953 production by 1.6 million meters.(6)

In 1953, textile enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, produced 62 percent more cotton fabrics than in 1950. These enterprises pledged to produce 540,000 meters of cotton fabrics above the 1954 plan.(7)

In 1953, 140 percent more cotton fabrics were produced in the Lithuanian SSR than in 1940.(8)

In January 1954, a large textile combine composed of two spinning and weaving mills and one finishing mill was under construction in the northeastern outlying district of Kherson, Ukrainian SSR. The combine is to produce annually 30,000 metric tons of yarn and 100 million meters of fabrics.(9)

Although still under construction, the Gori Cotton Combine in the Georgian SSR produced 20 million meters of fabrics in 1953. When completed, the combine is to produce annually more than 51 million meters.(10)

In 1954, cotton fabric enterprises in the Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce 30 million more meters of cotton fabrics than in 1950.(11)

During the first 11 months of 1953, textile enterprises of Ivanovskaya Oblast produced 1,716 metric tons of yarn and 22 million meters of finished fabrics above plan. In 1954, enterprises of Glavivkhlopprom (Main Administration of Cotton Industry in Ivanovskaya Oblast) are to increase production of cotton yarn by 6.4 percent and gray goods by 4.5 percent. In 1954, Glavivkhlopprom enterprises are to produce more than 1.5 billion meters of finished cotton fabrics and 96 million meters of staple-fiber fabrics.(12)

During the period 20 September 1952-18 February 1954, textile enterprises of the Kazakh SSR fell short of plan quotas by 1,852,000 meters of cotton fabrics.(13)

In 1952 and 1953, production of cotton fabrics in the Uzbek SSR increased by almost 20 million meters.(14) In 1956, cotton-ginning enterprises of the Uzbek SSR are to double fiber production as compared with 1950.(15)

In 1953, cotton-ginning enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Tadzhik SSR produced twice as much cotton fiber as in 1940.(16)

2. Wool

In 1953, the USSR textile industry produced 200 million meters of wool fabrics or 70 percent more than in 1940.(1) In 1953, the textile industry produced 9 percent more wool fabrics than in 1952 including 76 percent more pure wool fabrics.(2) In 1954, the USSR wool fabrics industry is to increase production over 1953 by 31.5 million meters and in 1955, by 56.5 million meters.(17) In 1954, the industry is to almost double production of pure wool suiting and is to produce more than 1.5 times as much pure wool coating.(4)

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In 1953, enterprises of Glavsherst' (Main Administration of Wool Industry) produced more than 8 million meters of fabrics above plan.(18) In 1954, Glavsherst' enterprises are to increase production by more than 25 million meters of fabrics.(19)

In 1953, production of wool fabrics in the Estonian SSR increased 65 percent as compared with 1940.(20) In 1953, textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 100,000 more meters of wool fabrics than in 1952.(21) In 1954, republic wool fabrics enterprises are to increase production by 140,000 meters over 1953 including 32 percent more pure wool fabrics.(6)

Riga textile enterprises in the Latvian SSR pledged to produce 65,000 meters of wool fabrics above the 1954 plan.(7)

In January 1954, the Minsk Worsted Combine in the Belorussian SSR was under construction. The combine is to be put into partial operation by the end of 1954.(17)

In January 1954, the Chernigov Worsted Combine in the Ukrainian SSR was under construction.(17)

In 1954, textile enterprises in the Armenian SSR are to produce 2.6 million meters of wool fabrics.(22) In 1954, republic wool fabrics production is to increase by 165 percent over 1953 and in 1955, by 236 percent.(23)

In 1954, textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce 46 percent more wool fabrics than in 1953.(11)

In January 1954, worsted combines in Krasnodar (Krasnodarskiy Kray), Ivanovo (Ivanovskaya Oblast), Bezhitsa (Ryanskaya Oblast), Kansk (Krasnoyarskiy Kray), and Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovskaya Oblast) were under construction. Spinning mills were under construction in Fryanovo and Pavlovo-Pozad (both in Moskovskaya Oblast). The Krasnodar Combine is to be put into partial operation in 1954.(17)

In 1953, wool fabrics production in the Kirgiz SSR increased 72.5 percent over 1940.(24)

3. Silk

In 1953, the USSR textile industry produced more than 400 million meters of silk fabrics or more than five times as much as in 1940.(1) The USSR silk industry produced nearly 3 million meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(25) In January 1954, the USSR silk industry produced 450,000 meters of fabrics above plan and produced 78 percent more fabrics than in January 1953. In 1954, the industry is to increase production by 100 million meters over 1953. The 1954 plan calls for the construction and expansion of 18 enterprises of the USSR silk industry.(26)

In 1953, textile enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 152,000 more meters of silk fabrics than in 1952.(21) In 1954, republic silk industry enterprises are to exceed the 1953 production by 330,000 meters. (6)

In 1953, Riga textile enterprises in the Latvian SSR increased silk fabrics production by 86 percent as compared with 1950.(7)

In 1952, production of silk fabrics in the Ukrainian SSR increased by 90 percent as compared with 1951.(27) In January 1954, republic textile enterprises produced 57 percent more silk fabrics than in January 1953.(28)

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In 1954, silk industry enterprises of the Armenian SSR are to increase production of silk fabrics by 1.5 million meters.(22) In 1954, republic silk fabrics production is to increase by 70 percent over 1953 and in 1955, by 137 percent.(23)

In 1954, silk industry enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce 38 percent more silk fabrics than in 1953.(11)

In 1952 and 1953, production of silk fabrics in the Uzbek SSR increased by 41 percent.(14) In 1953, silk industry enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Uzbek SSR produced 16 times the amount produced in 1940.(25) In 1954, ministry silk industry enterprises are to increase production by 15 percent.(30) In 1954, ministry enterprises are to produce 9,720,000 meters of silk fabrics including 2,905,000 meters of crepe-de-chine, 219,000 meters of crepe georgette, 117,000 meters of crepe sateen, 425,000 meters of Moscow crepe, 291,000 meters of "palcro", 1,233,000 meters of plaid, 393,000 meters of tussore, and 643,000 meters of stamped plush.(29) In 1956, republic production of silk fabrics is to be 2.5 times that of 1950.(15)

In 1953, silk industry enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Tadzhik SSR produced 7.6 times as many fabrics as in 1940.(16)

In 1953, silk fabrics production in the Kirgiz SSR was 50 times that of 1940. In 1954, production is to be 3.3 times that of 1950.(24)

4. Others

In 1954, the USSR linen industry is to produce 7 million more meters of linen fabrics than in 1953 including 23 percent more Jacquard fabrics.(4) In 1954, the linen industry is to produce 61 percent more fine linen cloth and 1.5 times as much fabric for summer suits and dresses as in 1953. Linen industry enterprises are to receive more than twice as many machines in 1954 as in 1953 (31)

In January 1954, more than 800 textile enterprises were being reconstructed and expanded. Capital investments allotted to the USSR textile industry for 1954 more than double those of 1953.(4)

The Latvian textile industry produced more than one million meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(32) In 1953, Riga textile enterprises in the Latvian SSR produced 796,000 meters of various fabrics above plan. In 1954, Riga enterprises pledged to produce 90,000 meters of linen fabrics above plan.(7)

During the first month and a half of 1954, Ivanovo textile enterprises in Ivanovskaya Oblast produced more than 500,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(33) In 1954, production of silk, wool, and cotton fabrics in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast is to increase by 60.4 million meters as compared with 1953, more than half of the amount consisting of silk and staple-fiber fabrics.(34)

In 1954, bast fiber plants of the Uzbek SSR are to more than triple their 1950 production.(15)

B. Clothing1. Knitwear and Hosiery

In 1953, the USSR knitwear industry increased production of knitted outerwear by 3 percent, pure wool and semiwool knitted outerwear by 12 percent,

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rayon knitted underwear by 20 percent, and knitted underwear by 16 percent as compared with 1952.(35) In 1954, enterprises of Glavtrikotazh (Main Administration of Knitwear Industry) are to produce 190 million pieces of knitted underwear, 40 million pieces of knitted outerwear, and 625 million pairs of stockings, including 256 million pairs of caprone, viscose, and semiwool combed yarn stockings.(25)

In 1953, production of knitted underwear in the Estonian SSR was six times that of 1940.(20)

The Latvian knitwear industry produced 40,000 pieces of knitted underwear above the 1953 plan.(32) In 1953, knitwear enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, produced 55 percent more knitwear than in 1950. In 1954, Riga enterprises are to produce 30,000 pieces of knitwear above plan.(7)

In 1953, four times as much hosiery and 7.6 times as much knitted underwear was produced in the Lithuanian SSR as in 1940.(8)

In January 1954, the Ukrainian knitwear industry produced 14 percent more hosiery, 18 percent more knitted underwear, and 27 percent more knitted outerwear than in January 1953. In 1954, the industry is to produce 50 percent more rayon underwear, 78 percent more wool and semiwool hosiery, and 3.3 times as much pure wool knitted outerwear as in 1953.(28)

In 1953, knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR produced 59 percent more knitted underwear and 13 percent more knitted outerwear than in 1952.(36)

In 1954, production of knitted outerwear in the Armenian SSR is to increase 62 percent over 1953 and in 1955, 89 percent.(23)

During the period 20 September 1952-18 February 1954, knitwear enterprise of the Kazakh SSR fell short of plan quotas by 1,463,000 pairs of hosiery.(13) In 1953, the republic knitwear industry produced nearly 3 million pieces of knitted underwear and outerwear and dozens of millions of pairs of hosiery.(27)

In January 1954, the largest knitwear factory in the Kazakh SSR was under construction in Alma-Ata. Construction of the four-story knitting building, the two-story administration building, the chemicals and dyes warehouse, and a garage was being completed. The first section of the factory is to be put into operation in 1954. This section is to produce 9 million pieces of knitwear annually which is four times the amount produced by the existing knitwear factory in Alma-Ata.(37)

In 1952 and 1953, knitwear production in the Uzbek SSR increased by 25 percent.(14) In 1954, knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Uzbek SSR are to increase production by 13 percent.(30) In 1954, knitwear and hosiery enterprises of the republic ministry are to produce 1.6 million pieces of knitted underwear, 230,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, and 750,000 pairs of hosiery.(29) In 1956, the republic knitwear industry is to produce 70 percent more knitted outerwear, 2.6 times as much knitted underwear, and three times as much hosiery as in 1950.(15)

In 1953, knitwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Tadzhik SSR produced eight times as much hosiery and twice as much knitted underwear as in 1940.(16)

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In 1953, knitwear enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced eight times as much knitted outerwear, 39 times as much knitted underwear, and almost 16 times as much hosiery as in 1940. In 1954, the republic industry is to produce 83 percent more hosiery, 35 percent more knitted outerwear, and 92 percent more knitted underwear than in 1950.(24)

2. Other Garments

In 1954, enterprises of Glavshveypprom (Main Administration of Sewing Industry) are to produce 2,785,000 women's and children's wool and silk dresses with embroidery and trimming, 2,126,000 women's and children's coats trimmed with fur and embroidery, 1,846,000 men's and women's coats, and 1,541,000 men's and women's late fashion suits.(38)

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 37,500 more pieces of clothing than in 1952.(21)

In January 1954, the Ukrainian sewing industry produced 23 percent more sewn articles than in January 1953. In 1954, the industry is to produce 750,000 men's, women's and children's coats, suits, dresses trimmed with embroidery, openwork, braid, and beads. In 1954, the republic sewing industry is to receive 15 conveyers and more than 400 buttonholing and fastening machines.(28)

In 1953, the Moldavian fur industry produced 6.7 times as much fur as in 1950. In 1954, the Moldavian sewing industry is to increase production by 15 percent as compared with 1953.(39)

In 1953, sewing enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Uzbek SSR produced 1.5 times as many wool coats and suits as in 1940.(29) In 1953, enterprises of the republic sewing industry fell short of plan quotas by 74,000 suits, 41,000 dresses, and 30,000 men's silk shirts.(15) In 1954, ministry sewing enterprises are to increase production by 20 percent.(30) In 1954, ministry enterprises are to produce one billion rubles' worth of sewn articles including 385,000 wool coats, 325,000 wool suits, 548,000 cotton suits, 440,000 wool trousers, 1,271,000 [pairs?] of cotton and linen trousers, and 300,000 dresses.(29) In 1956, republic production of sewn articles is to double that of 1950.(15)

In 1953, production of sewn articles in the Kirgiz SSR was 2.8 times that of 1940. In 1954, the republic sewing industry is to produce 35 percent more goods than in 1950.(24)

C. Leather and Footwear

In 1953, the USSR footwear industry increased production of all types of footwear by 36 million pairs over 1950. Production of styled footwear in 1953 was four times that of 1950 and 13 times that of 1940.(40) In 1953, the footwear and leather industry produced 4 percent more styled footwear and 37 percent more light chrome leather than in 1952.(35)

In 1953, the footwear industry of the Estonian SSR produced 3.6 times as much leather footwear and ten times as much rubber footwear as in 1940.(20) In 1953, footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Estonian SSR produced 117,000 pairs of footwear than in 1952.(21) In 1954, ministry enterprises are to produce 240,000 more pairs of footwear than in 1953.(6)

The Latvian footwear industry produced 76,000 pairs of footwear above the 1953 plan.(32)

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In 1953, 6.6 times as much leather footwear was produced in the Lithuanian SSR as in 1940.(8)

In 1952, production of styled footwear in the Ukrainian SSR increased by 57 percent over 1951.(27) In January 1954, footwear enterprises of the republic produced 34 percent more footwear than in January 1953. In 1954, the republic leather and footwear industry is to produce 20.4 percent more welted footwear, 50.4 percent more styled footwear, and ten times as much patent, suede, and white kid footwear as in 1953.(28)

In 1954, footwear enterprises of the Moldavian SSR are to increase production by 200,000 pairs as compared with 1953. In 1954, the industry is to produce 1.5 million more pairs of new style footwear than in 1950.(39)

In 1954, footwear production in the Armenian SSR is to increase by 40 percent over 1953 and in 1955, by 46 percent.(23)

During the period 20 September 1952-18 February 1954, footwear enterprises of the Kazakh SSR fell short of plan quotas of 203,000 pairs of leather footwear and 137,000 pairs of felt footwear.(13) In 1953, the republic leather and footwear industry produced more than 1,500 metric tons of hard leather goods, more than 100 million decimeters of soft leather goods, and more than 5 million pairs of leather footwear.(35)

In 1953, footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Uzbek SSR produced twice as much leather footwear as in 1940.(29) In 1953, republic footwear enterprises fell short of plan quotas by 143,000 pairs of footwear.(15) In 1954, ministry enterprises are to increase footwear production by 11 percent.(30) In 1954, the Uzbek footwear industry is to produce 6 million pairs of leather footwear.(29) In 1956, republic production of leather footwear is to be 2.2 times that of 1950.(15)

In 1953, tanning enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Tadzhik SSR produced 23 percent more chrome leather and twice as much hard leather as in 1940.(16)

In 1953, leather footwear production in the Kirgiz SSR was 4.8 times that of 1940. In 1954, the republic footwear industry is to produce 55 percent more leather footwear than in 1950.(24)

II. FOOD PRODUCTS

A. Fish1. Catch

In 1953, fishermen of the Karelo-Finnish SSR caught 70,000 more metric quintals of fish than in 1952. In 1954, republic fishermen are to catch 65,000 more metric quintals than in 1953.(41)

In 1953, fishing kolkhozes of the Karelo-Finnish SSR caught 29,000 more metric quintals of fish than in 1952, but fulfilled the plan by only 90.2 percent.(42) As many as 62 out of 72 fishing kolkhozes failed to fulfill the 1953 fishing plan. Because of the many work stoppages of the republic fishing fleet in inland waters and in the White Sea, the republic trade network failed to receive 1,800 metric tons of fish.(43) In 1954, republic fishing kolkhozes are to catch 1.7 times as much fish as in 1952.(42)

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In 1953, Karelo-Finnish fishermen operating in the North Atlantic caught 35,000 more metric quintals of fish than in 1952.(44) The White Sea State Fishing Base pledged to fulfill the first-quarter 1954 plan by 125 percent by 14 March and to catch 16,500 metric quintals of fish instead of the planned 13,200 metric quintals.(45)

In 1953, the Estonian fish catch increased by 50 percent as compared with 1950.(20) Although the Estonian fish industry caught 12,000 more metric quintals of fish in 1953 than in 1952, the 1953 fishing plan was fulfilled only 84.5 percent.(21)

In 1953, the Georgian fish industry fulfilled the fishing plan by only 60 percent and fell short of plan quotas by more than 36,000 metric quintals of fish.(46)

The Armenian Fishing Trust caught 949 metric quintals of fish above the 1953 plan.(47)

In 1954, 233,000 metric quintals of fish are to be caught in waters of the Uzbek SSR.(29)

2. Processing

In 1953, fish-processing enterprises of the Karelo-Finnish SSR produced 28 percent more canned fish than in 1952.(43)

In 1953, the Estonian fish industry produced four times as much canned fish as in 1950.(20) In 1954, the republic industry is to produce 21 million cans of fish or 5.6 million more cans than in 1953.(6)

Canning enterprises of Riga, Latvian SSR, pledged to produce 500,000 cans of fish above the 1954 plan.(7)

In 1954, fish plants of the Lithuanian SSR are to produce 1.5 times as much smoked fish as in 1953.(48)

B. Meat and Dairy

1. Dairy Products

In 1953, the USSR dairy industry produced 400,000 metric tons of butter or almost 180 percent more than in 1940. During the second half 1953, the dairy industry produced 21 percent more condensed milk than during the corresponding period in 1952.(1) In 1954, the USSR dairy industry is to procure 14.3 million metric tons of milk and to produce 476,000 metric tons of butter, 97,000 metric tons of cheese, 220 million cans of condensed milk, and 2.3 million metric tons of whole milk products. More than 5 million metric tons of milk are to be purchased in 1954. In 1954, USSR dairy enterprises are to produce 100,000 more metric tons of butter and cheese than in 1953. In 1955, the USSR dairy industry is to produce 2.8 times as much cheese as in 1950 and in 1956, is to produce 160,000 metric tons of cheese.(49)

During the first 11 months of 1953, dairy enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR produced 1,072 metric tons of whole milk products above plan.(50)

In 1952, production of cheese in the Ukrainian SSR increased by 22 percent as compared with 1951.(27)

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During the past 3 years [1951-1953], creamery butter production in the Moldavian SSR increased 3.2 times.(51) In 1953, dairy enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Moldavian SSR produced 18.5 percent more whole milk products than in 1952.(36) In 1954, republic butter production is to reach 3,200 metric tons and in 1955, is to almost triple that of 1950. In 1954, the republic dairy industry is to produce 4.7 times as much cheese as in 1950 and in 1955, 9.4 times as much. In 1954, republic production of milk, kefir, and other bottled dairy products is to be 2.4 times that of 1953 and in 1955, three times as great.

In 1954 and 1955, new butter and cheese plants are to be constructed and put into operation in Kagul, Leovo, Tiraspol', Romanovka, Bolotino, Yedintsy, Baymakliya, and Kishinev in the Moldavian SSR.(51)

In 1954, the Georgian food industry is to increase production of dairy products by 31 percent as compared with 1950.(52)

In 1954, butter and cheese enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR are to produce nearly 800 metric tons of various cheeses, 4,250 metric tons of butter, and nearly 2,000 metric tons of pasturized milk, sour cream, and clabber.(53)

Food industry enterprises of Krasnodarskiy Kray are to produce 2,360 more metric tons of butter and 900 more metric tons of cheese in 1954 than in 1953.(54)

In 1956, Moscow dairy enterprises in Moskovskaya Oblast are to produce three times as many dairy products, seven times as many dietetic dairy products, five times as much bottled pasturized milk, and 6.5 times as much sweet cheese curds as in 1950.

In the next 3 years [1954-1956], 32 preliminary milk-processing plants near stations, docks, and highways with production capacities of 430 metric tons of milk per shift are to be put into operation in Moskovskaya Oblast and 27 existing preliminary milk-processing plants are to be reconstructed and re-equipped so that each plant will process 310 metric tons of milk per shift. New milk plants are to be constructed in Lyuberets, Noginsk, Pavlovo-Posad, Shchelkov, and Mytishchakh. Construction of the Ostankinskiy Milk Combine in the Moskovskaya Oblast was to be completed in 1953. The enterprise is to produce daily 340 metric tons of pasturized milk, 25 metric tons of sour milk, 25 metric tons of kefir, 5 metric tons of cream, 25 metric tons of sweet cheese curds, 10 metric tons of acidophilus milk, and 21 metric tons of ice cream. After reconstruction, the Milk Combine imeni Gor'kiy is to increase production of dietetic products (kefir and sour milk) from 28 to 50 metric tons in 1954.(55)

In January 1954, a milk combine was under construction in Omsk, Omskaya Oblast. The combine is to produce daily 100 metric tons of various dairy products.(56)

In 1953, the Kazakh trade network rejected 373 metric quintals of butter and 75 percent of the total republic production of large cheeses. In the next 2 or 3 years [1954-1956], 12 milk plants and three cheese plants are to be constructed or completely re-equipped in the Kazakh SSR.(57)

In 1954, dairy enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR are to produce up to 18,100 metric tons of butter, cheese, and other dairy products. Production of creamery butter is to increase 2.5 times as compared with 1950. In 1954, republic production of packaged milk, kefir, and other dairy products is to double that of 1950.(29)

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In 1953, dairy enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced 3.2 times as much butter and seven times as much cheese as in 1940. In 1954, republic dairy enterprises are to produce 13.6 percent more butter, twice as much cheese, and 16 percent more whole milk as in 1953. In 1955, republic production of butter is to be 60 percent greater and cheese 6.3 times that of 1950.(58)

2. Meat Products

In 1953, food industry enterprises of the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased production of sausage products by 23 percent over 1952.(43)

In 1954, the Estonian meat industry is to produce 6.2 million finished cutlets, 100 metric tons of meat dumplings, 500,000 portions of semiprocessed meat products, and 1,200 metric tons of "sosiski" [sausage, similar to American frankfurter].(6) In 1953, the Tartu Meat Combine in the Estonian SSR produced 1,800 more metric quintals of sausage products and 600,000 more "pirozhki" [meat-filled pastry] than in 1952. The combine produced 6,000 metric quintals of meat and meat products above the 1953 plan.(59)

During the first 11 months of 1953, meat-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR produced 1,080 metric tons of sausage products above plan. In 1954, republic meat combines are to produce 3 million cans of meat and in 1955, almost 1.5 times as much as in 1954.(50) In 1953, the Vil'nyus Meat Combine in the Lithuanian SSR produced 352 more metric tons of meat, 440 more metric tons of sausage products, and 500,000 more cutlets than in 1952. In 1954, the combine is to produce 1.5 times the meat products produced in 1953.(60)

During the past 3 years [1951-1953], meat production in the Moldavian SSR increased 2.1 times.(51) In 1953, meat-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Moldavian SSR produced 38 percent more meat than in 1952.(36) In 1954, republic production of sausage products is to increase 145 percent and production of "sosiski" and "sardelki" [small sausages] is to double as compared with 1950. In 1954, republic meat combines are to produce 5 million meat cutlets which is 45.5 times as much as in 1950, 50 metric tons of meat dumplings, and 100,000 portions of other semiprocessed meat products. Fifty metric tons of packaged meat is to be produced for sale to the population in 1954. In 1954, the Moldavian meat-canning industry is to produce 2 million cans of meat and in 1955, nearly 3 million cans. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, republic meat production for sale to the population is to be 2.4 times that of 1950 and production of poultry meat during this period is to increase 10.8 times.(51)

In 1954, the Georgian food industry is to increase production of meat and meat products by 42.2 percent as compared with 1950.(52)

The Yerevan Meat Combine in the Armenian SSR fulfilled the 1953 plan by 120 percent and produced 6,940 metric quintals of meat above plan.

In the next 3 years [1954-1956], enterprises of Rosglavmyaso (Main Administration of Meat Industry RSFSR) are to produce 2.2 times as much meat and 4.3 times as much poultry meat as in 1950.(61)

In February 1954, a new meat combine able to produce 54 metric tons of meat, 15 metric tons of sausage, and 100,000 "pirozhki" per shift was under construction in Kemerovo, Kemerovskaya Oblast.(62) In 1953, the Moscow Meat Combine imeni Mikoyan in Moskovskaya Oblast produced 12 million portions of semiprocessed meat products. In 1953, a large meat-processing plant which is to produce daily more than 400 metric tons of meat, sausage products, semiprocessed meat products, cutlets, dumplings, and other products was under construction in Moscow.(55) In

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February 1954, a meat combine which will process 2,700 head of cattle daily was under construction in Stalingrad, Stalingradskaya Oblast. The building which houses the refrigeration plant, the meat fats and sausage shops, the slaughtering and dismembering shop, and the machine section were then being completed. The first section of the combine is to be put into operation in 1954.(63)

The Alma-Ata Meat Combine in the Kazakh SSR is to be put into operation in 1954. The enterprise is to produce daily 115 metric tons of meat and 140,000 cans of meat. As of 2 February 1954, installation of equipment was being completed at the Karaganda Meat Combine, also in the Kazakh SSR. The daily production of this enterprise is estimated at 65 metric tons of meat and 15 metric tons of sausage products. New meat combines were under construction in Gur'yev, Ust-Kamenogorsk, and Balkhash. When these new combines are put into operation, meat products production in the Kazakh SSR is to more than double the 1950 level.(64) In the next 2 or 3 years [1954-1956], 14 meat combines in the Kazakh SSR are to be constructed or completely re-equipped.(57)

In 1954, meat-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR are to produce nearly 40,000 metric tons of meat, which is more than 1.5 times the amount produced in 1950. During the year, ministry enterprises are to supply the republic trade network with 10,000 metric tons of sausage products including 3,500 metric tons of semismoked and 200 metric tons of thoroughly smoked sausages, 1,000 metric tons of "sosiski" and "sardelki", and 400 metric tons of "kazy". In 1954, the republic ministry is to produce almost 6.5 times as many semiprocessed meat products as in 1950.(29)

In January 1954, preparatory work for the construction of the second meat combine in Tashkent was started. The enterprise is to produce up to 120 metric tons of meat and 25 metric tons of sausage products per shift. Storage capacity of the combine's refrigeration plant is estimated at 6,500 metric tons. In 1954, meat-combines in Nukus, Urgench, and Almalyk are to be put into operation.(65)

In 1953, meat-processing enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced 90 percent more meat and four times as much canned meat as in 1940. In 1955, the republic meat industry is to produce 22 percent more meat, 40.7 percent more sausage products, and 45.2 percent more canned meat than in 1953.(58)

C. Basic Food Products

1. Grain Products

In 1954, USSR production of all flours is to increase 133 percent as compared with 1950 including graded, 182 percent; top grade, 280 percent; and first grade, 210 percent. In 1954, the USSR flour-milling industry is to produce 50,000 metric tons of packaged flour and 10,000 metric tons of packaged groats and in 1955, 250,000 metric tons of packaged flour and 30,000 metric tons of packaged groats. In 1956, the production capacity of USSR flour mills is to be 1.4 times and groats plants 1.2 times that of 1950. During the period 1954-1956, 19 flour mills and 8 groats plants are to be constructed and put into operation, and constructions of 29 flour-milling combines and 11 groats plants and shops is to be started.

In 1954, the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR is to produce up to 2 million metric tons of all-mash including 300,000 metric tons of poultry all-mash. In January 1954, it was suggested that the annual production capacity of ministry plants be raised to 5 million metric tons of all-mash in 1956. In 1954, production of poultry all-mash is to be six times that of 1953 and in 1956,

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ten times that of 1953. In 1954, USSR production of all-mash for pigs is to be almost four times that of 1953 and in 1956, 15 times that of 1953. During the period 1954-1956, five all-mash plants are to be constructed and put into operation in the USSR.(66)

In 1954, construction of 119 new bread-baking plants is to be started in the USSR. USSR bread-baking plants are to receive nearly 10,000 various aggregates, machines, and automatic machines in 1954. During the year, 300 constant-flow production lines, 220 machines for finishing "barankas" [horn-shaped roll], 560 conveyer ovens, and 900 dough kneaders are to be installed in USSR bread-baking enterprises.(67)

In 1953, food industry enterprises of the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased production of macaroni products by 24 percent as compared with 1952.(43)

During the first 11 months of 1953, flour-milling enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Lithuanian SSR produced 11,330 metric tons of flour above plan.(50)

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Moldavian SSR produced 52 percent more macaroni products than in 1952.(36) In 1954, republic production of bread from specially-milled rye and wheat flour is to be approximately eight times that of 1950 and in 1955, 8.4 times that of 1950. By 1955, republic production of bakery piece goods of graded flour including Russian buns, pastries, rusks, "barankas", and Moldavian "kalach" is to be 2.8 times that of 1950. In 1954, the Moldavian bread-baking industry is to produce 7,200 metric tons of macaroni products, and in 1955, 7,700 metric tons or more than five times as much as in 1950.(51)

In 1954, the Georgian food industry is to increase production of macaroni by 46 percent as compared with 1950.(52)

In 1954, four bread-baking enterprises with daily production capacities of 270 metric tons of bread and bakery products are to be put into operation in Moscow and 18 enterprises to produce confectionery and macaroni products are to be put into operation in Moskovskaya Oblast.(55)

In the next 2 or 3 years [1954-1956], six bread-baking plants are to be constructed or completely re-equipped in the Kazakh SSR.(57)

2. Canned Goods

In 1954, the USSR canning industry is to produce 1.78 billion jars of canned vegetables, tomatoes, and fruits as compared with 922 million produced in 1950.(8)

In 1953, production of canned fruits and vegetables in the Estonian SSR was three times that of 1950.(20)

In 1952, production of canned goods in the Ukrainian SSR increased by 27 percent as compared with 1951.(27)

During the past 3 years [1951-1953], canned goods production in the Moldavian SSR increased 2.1 times. In 1953, republic production of canned vegetables, tomatoes, and fruits was three times that of 1940.(51) In 1953, enterprises of the Moldavian Canning Trust produced up to 5 million jars of canned goods above plan and 23 million more jars than in 1952.(12) In 1954, the republic canning industry is to produce more than 214 million jars of canned goods and in 1955, 258.5 million jars. In 1954, republic canneries are to produce 3.1 times

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as much grape and fruit juice and 8.3 times as much preserves as in 1950. By 1960, the annual production capacity of the Moldavian canning industry is to reach 450 million jars or 10 times that of 1940.(51)

By 2 January, 1954, construction of a new glass-packaging plant had been completed in the Moldavian SSR. In 1954, the republic canning industry is to receive more than 45 million glass jars from the new plant.(69) During the period 1954-1956, new canneries are to be constructed in Grigoriopol', Kamenka, and Prut, Moldavian SSR.(51)

In 1953, enterprises of the Armenian Canning Trust produced 4.1 million more jars of canned goods than in 1952. In February 1954, expansion and development measures were being conducted at existing plants of the Armenian SSR which are to assure an increase in canned goods production of 14.5 million jars as compared with 1953.(70)

Enterprises of the Krasnodarskiy Kray Canning Trust produced nearly 6 million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan. In 1954, construction is to start on large canneries in Slavyanskaya and Dinskaya.(71)

In 1952 and 1953, production of canned goods in the Uzbek SSR increased by 20 percent.(14) In 1954, canning enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR are to produce nearly 90 million jars of vegetable, tomato, and fruit canned goods. Ministry enterprises are to produce 2.4 times as many canned vegetables, 1.6 times as many canned tomato products, and 1.5 times as many canned fruits and meat and vegetable canned goods as in 1950. In 1954, shops for producing tomato juice with a total annual capacity of 5 million cans are to be constructed at the Tashkent and Samarkand canneries in the Uzbek SSR.(29)

3. Confectionery

In 1954, enterprises of Glavkonditer (Main Administration of Confectionery Industry) are to produce nearly one million metric tons of confectionery or more than 100,000 more metric tons than were produced in 1953. In 1954, four new confectionery and two citric acid plants are to be put into operation. During the period 1954-1955, 19 confectionery factories are to be constructed in Chelyabinsk, Karaganda, Saratov, Khabarovsk, Arkhangel'sk, Chita, Tbilisi, Rostov on the Don, Kishinev, Ashkhabad, and other cities of the USSR.(72)

In 1953, food industry enterprises of the Karelo-Finnish SSR increased production of confectionery by 34 percent over 1952.(43)

In 1953, confectionery enterprises of Riga in the Latvian SSR increased production of confectionery by 40 percent as compared with 1950.(7)

During the past 3 years [1951-1953], confectionery production in the Moldavian SSR more than doubled. In 1954, the republic confectionery industry is to produce up to 9,500 metric tons of confectionery and in 1955, up to 12,700 metric tons or 3.3 times as much as in 1950. During the period 1954-1956, confectionery shops are to be constructed at the Bel'tsy, Bendery, and Tiraspol' bread-baking plants. A starch and syrup plant is to be constructed in Bendery.(51)

In 1954, the Georgian food industry is to produce 30 percent more confectionery than in 1950.(52)

In 1954, confectionery production at enterprises of Uzglavkonserv (Main Administration of Canning Industry Uzbek SSR) and Uzglavkhleb (Main Administration of Bread-Baking Industry Uzbek SSR) is to reach 13,300 metric tons.(29)

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In 1953, food industry enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced 2.8 times as much confectionery as in 1940. In 1954, republic confectionery enterprises are to produce 17.2 percent more confectionery than in 1953 and in 1955, 26.9 percent more than in 1953.(58)

4. Sugar

In 1953, sugar enterprises of the USSR produced more than 3.6 million metric tons of sugar.(73) In 1953, the USSR sugar industry produced 12 percent more granulated sugar than in 1952.(74)

Sugar plants of Vinnitskaya Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR pledged to produce 1.2 million pud of sugar above the 1954 plan. By 5 January, enterprises of the Vinnitskaya Oblast Sugar Trust had already produced more than 25,000 pud of sugar above plan in 1954.(75) By 26 January 1954, trust enterprises had produced more than one million pud of sugar above plan from the beginning of the 1953-1954 sugar-processing season.(76)

During the past 3 years [1951-1953], sugar production in the Moldavian SSR increased 2.8 times.(51) In 1953, sugar enterprises of the Moldavian SSR produced almost 500,000 more pud of sugar than in 1952. In 1954, the Moldavian sugar industry is to produce 11,000 more metric quintals of sugar than in 1953.(77) In 1954, republic sugar production is to be 2.9 times that of 1950, in 1955, 5.8 times, and in 1956, 6.7 times as much as in 1950.

As of 13 February 1954, there were two sugar plants in the Moldavian SSR, in Bel'tsy and Rybnitsa. Production capacity of these plants had doubled as compared with 1940 and the area planted to sugar beets was 12 times as large. In 1954 and 1955, new sugar plants are to be constructed in Gindeshtakh, Drokiya, Dondyushanakh, and in Skumpiya. The Gindeshtakh Sugar Plant will be the largest in the republic and one of the largest in the USSR; in fact, it is to be the third largest in production capacity of USSR sugar plants.(51)

5. Vegetable Fats and Oils

In 1953, capital investments in the USSR fats and oils industry were 215 percent of 1946 investments. In 1954, nine plants for processing oleaginous seeds, four margarine plants, and three hydrogenation plants are to be put into operation, and nine turbines with a total capacity of 25,700 kilowatts and 14 boilers with a capacity of 472 metric tons of steam per hour are to be installed. In 1954, construction of six large new fats and oils combines and plants is to be started. In 1954, it will be necessary to construct and put into operation in enterprises of union and republic industry eight refining shops, 16 shops for packaging oils with a total capacity of 9,480 metric tons annually and seed warehouses with storage capacity for 150,000 metric tons, and it will be necessary to reconstruct many existing enterprises.(78)

In 1952, production of vegetable oils in the Ukrainian SSR increased by 14 percent over 1951.(27)

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Moldavian SSR produced 22 percent more vegetable oils and 26.5 percent more household soap than in 1952.(36) By the end of 1953, the Moldavian fats and oils industry was producing six times as much vegetable oil as in 1940. At that time, the republic fats and oils industry occupied third place in USSR vegetable oils production. During the next few years [1954-1956], processing capacities of republic oil mills are to be raised to 700 metric tons of oleaginous seeds daily. In 1955, a special oil-refining shop is to be constructed at the Ataki Oil Mill. As a result of these expansion and development measures, the 1954 production of vegetable oils is to be 2.1 times that of 1950 and 1955 production 2.5 times that of 1950.(51)

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In 1952 and 1953, production of vegetable oils in the Uzbek SSR increased by 20 percent.(14) In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR are to produce more than 200,000 metric tons of vegetable oils and 32,000 metric tons of soap. Republic production of packaged vegetable oils in 1954 is to be four times that of 1950.(29)

6. Beverages

Capital investments in the USSR wine-making industry for 1954 are to increase by almost 1.5 times as compared with the amount actually utilized in 1953 and are to double those of 1952. In 1956, the USSR wine industry is to increase production capacity for grape wine 2.7 times and for champagne, 4.6 times.(79)

In 1953, the Ukrainian wine industry produced 180 percent more grape wine than in 1950 and 720,000 more decaliters than in 1952. In 1953, Ukrglavvino (Main Administration of Wine Industry, Ukrainian SSR) obtained more than 7,000 metric tons of grapes which will make it possible to produce an additional 500,000 decaliters of wine in 1954. In 1954 and 1955, the annual production capacity of existing Ukrglavvino plants is to increase by 800,000 decaliters.(79)

During the past 3 years [1951-1953], grape wine production in the Moldavian SSR increased 4.6 times. By 1953, the republic wine industry had already exceeded the 1940 level eight times. In 1954, the industry is to produce 5.2 million decaliters of wine and 150,000 decaliters of cognac.

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a new champagne plant in Kishinev, a wine and cognac plant in Bel'tsy, and new wineries in Rybnitsa, Kalarash, Yargora, and Kishinev are to be constructed. A large wine-blending base to supply the Kishinev, Odessa, and Riga champagne plants is to be constructed in Kishinev. In 1954 and 1955, 26 preliminary wine-making plants are to be constructed. In 1955, republic production of grape wine is to be 4.6 times that of 1950 and cognac, 6.1 times that of 1950.(51)

In 1954, the Georgian food industry is to increase wine production by 37.4 percent and beer production by 75 percent over 1950. In 1954, the Georgian wine industry is to produce 3.5 million decaliters of wine and nearly 5 million bottles of champagne.(52)

During the period 1954-1956, five breweries are to be constructed or completely re-equipped in the Kazakh SSR.(57)

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR are to produce 1.8 million decaliters of grape wine, 7 million decaliters of beer, and 1.2 million decaliters of nonalcoholic beverages.(29)

In 1953, the Kirgiz wine industry produced 13 times as much grape wine as in 1940. In 1954, republic production of grape wine is to be 2.7 times that of 1950.(58)

7. Other Products

In 1953, the USSR tobacco industry produced 25.1 billion more cigarettes and cigars, 556,000 more boxes of smoking makhorka, and 12,700 more metric tons of fermented tobacco than in 1952. In 1954, the tobacco industry is to produce up to 200 billion cigarettes and in 1955, 215 billion cigarettes. From 1950 to 1953, USSR cigarette production increased 60 percent, but production capacities of tobacco enterprises increased only 30 percent. In 1954, the Klaypeda Tobacco Factory and a new tobacco factory in Astrakhan' are to be put into operation, the Rostov on the Don Tobacco Factory is to be reconstructed, and the Saratov and Cherkassy Makhorka factories are to be re-equipped to produce cigarettes. All

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these measures are to increase the production capacity of the USSR tobacco industry by 7.4 billion cigarettes. By installing new equipment and eliminating production bottlenecks, the production capacity of existing enterprises is to be increased by 4.1 billion cigarettes.(80)

In 1954, tobacco enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR are to produce 2.2 billion cigarettes or 33 percent more than in 1950.(29)

In 1953, tobacco enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR produced 2.7 times as many cigarettes as in 1940.(58)

In 1954, the Georgian tea industry is to produce more than 27,700 metric tons of finished tea.(46) In 1954, the republic tea industry is to increase production of Baykhovyy tea by 38.1 percent over 1950.(52)

Alcohol plants of the Belorussian SSR annually produce up to 750 million liters of distillery slop (residual liquid from distillation of alcoholic liquors). In 1952, more than 29 million liters of distillery slop was destroyed and in 1953, even more. During a 4-month period in 1952 and 1953, more than 3 million liters of distillery slop was destroyed in Brestskaya Oblast and more than 5 million in Molodechnenskaya Oblast.(81)

III. LOCAL INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

A. Manufactured Consumer Goods

In 1954, enterprises of Karelo-Finnish local industry and industrial cooperatives are to produce 1.7 times as much furniture, 1.5 times as many skis, and twice as many casks and barrels as in 1953.(82)

In 1954, Riga local industry, Latvian SSR, is to increase production of wool fabrics by 50,000 meters.(83)

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry Ukrainian SSR are to produce 365,000 metal beds, 90,000 gas stoves, 300,000 loud speakers, 170,000 children's bicycles, 118,000 concertinas and accordions, and 7,500 pianos.(84)

In 1953, Moldavian industrial cooperatives produced 67 percent more knitted underwear and 11.5 percent more footwear than in 1952.(36) In 1954, industrial cooperative artels of the Moldavian SSR are to produce 300,000 rubberized cloaks and are to increase production over 1953 by 180,000 pieces of knitted underwear, 45,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, and 200,000 pairs of hosiery. In 1954, enterprises of Moldpromsovet (Moldavian Council of Industrial Cooperatives) are to produce 9 million rubles' worth of furniture which is twice as much as in 1953.(39)

In 1954, local and cooperative industries of the Armenian SSR are to produce 5.4 times as much aluminumware, 3.2 times as much enamelware, and 48 percent more furniture than in 1953 and in 1955, 7.8 times as much aluminumware, 4.7 times as much enamelware, and 60 percent more furniture than in 1953.(23)

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 32 times as many beds, 4.4 times as much furniture, 3 times as much knitted underwear, 3 times as much hosiery, and 87 percent more glassware than in 1940. In 1955, republic local industry is to produce 5.3 times as many radio receivers, 2.5 times as many beds, 3.1 times as much furniture, 3 times as much

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knitted underwear, 2.2 times as many cotton fabrics, and 2.5 times as many silk fabrics as in 1950. In 1954 and 1955, a large glassware plant, a metal goods plant, a furniture factory in Kirovabad, and a mechanical plant to produce metal consumer goods are to be constructed in the Azerbeyizhan SSR.(85)

In 1954, enterprises of the Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry RSFSR are to produce 36,400 metric tons of metalware, 18 million pieces of knitted underwear, 25,000 refrigerators, 5,000 washing machines, 225,000 children's bicycles, 1,158,000 metal beds, 1,250,000 copy books, 550,000 loud speakers, 12,500 pianos, and 700,000 oil and gas stoves. In 1954, the ministry is to reconstruct 33 existing furniture enterprises and construct 47 new enterprises. Enterprises to produce upright pianos are to be constructed in Moscow, Saratov, Novosibirsk, Krasnoda, and Khabarovsk.(84)

In 1954, enterprises of Lengorpromsovet (Leningrad City Council of Industrial Cooperatives) are to produce 11 percent more metal beds, 38 percent more aluminumware, and three times as many loud speakers as in 1953. During the period 1954-1956, three enterprises of Lengorpromsovet are to be put into operation; one of them will have an estimated production of 50,000 electric sewing machines, another will supply the trade network with toys, and the third will produce 400,000 dynamic loud-speakers a year.(86)

In 1954, enterprises of Uzbek local industry are to produce 40 million rubles' worth of furniture and in 1955, 75 million rubles' worth. In 1954, republic local industry is to produce 80,000 beds, 1,000 metric tons of various large kettles, 600,000 "piyal" [handleless bowls], 250,000 pieces of "kas", 30,000 tea kettles, and 10,000 "lyagan". The ministry is also to produce 5,000 children's tricycles, 8,000 iron stoves, 16,000 griddles, 18,000 electric plates, 40,000 washboards, 5,000 brooms, 3,000 vegetable cleaners, 5,000 potato mashers, 15,000 ironing boards, and 20,000 cutting boards for bread and vegetables.

During the second quarter 1954, the Metalloshirpotreb Plant in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, was to be reconstructed, enabling the enterprise to produce more than 60,000 beds annually. In 1954, construction is to begin on the metal goods plant in Tashkent. This enterprise is to produce annually 20,000 electric refrigerators, 15,000 electric table fans, 15,000 washing machines, 50,000 irons, 700 metric tons of cast-iron ware, and 1,000 metric tons of foundry iron.

In 1954, industrial cooperatives of the Uzbek SSR are to produce 7 million meters of silk and semisilk fabrics, one million pairs of hosiery, 3 million pieces of knitted underwear, 8,000 square meters of carpeting, 450,000 pieces of knitted outerwear, 200,000 pairs of leather footwear, 250 million rubles' worth of sewn articles, 40 million rubles' worth of furniture, and also a large quantity of dishware, beds, and haberdashery.(29)

In 1954, enterprises of Kirgiz local industry are to produce 5.5 times as much knitted underwear as in 1950 and in 1955, 7.9 times as much. In 1954, republic local industry is to increase production of "kerogazy" [silent type of primus stove] and kerosene stoves by 52 percent and in 1955, by 66 percent as compared with 1950.

In 1954, artels of Kirgiz industrial cooperatives are to produce 2.1 times as much furniture and twice as many metal beds as in 1950 and in 1955, three times as much furniture and 2.3 times as many metal beds as in 1950.(24)

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In 1954, enterprises of Ukrainian local industry are to produce for sale to kolkhozes and individual constructors 160 million bricks, 78,000 metric tons of lime, and 17 million pieces of tile.(84)

In 1954, Uzbek local industry is to produce 55 million bricks, 22,000 metric tons of lime, and one million pieces of tile. During the year, 18 large brick plants are to be constructed and put into operation in the Uzbek SSR.(29)

C. Miscellaneous

In 1954, local industry production in the Karelo-Finnish SSR is to increase by 20 percent and republic cooperative industry production by 12 percent as compared with 1953.(82)

In 1954, local industry enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR are to produce 130,000 carts and wagons for agricultural use.(84)

In January 1954, industrial cooperatives of the Moldavian SSR incorporated 150 artels and employed more than 16,000 men. Republic industrial cooperatives fulfilled the 1953 plan by 111.1 percent and produced 92 million rubles' worth of products above-plan.(87)

In 1954 and 1955, construction of 15 specialized personal services combines is to be started in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.(85)

In January 1954, there were more than 24,000 personal services combines, shops, and pavilions in cities and villages of the RSFSR. In 1953, more than 140 combines and pavilions were opened in Leningrad, Ivanovo, Tula, Omsk, and other cities of the RSFSR. In 1954, another 420 personal services enterprises are to open in the Far East, Siberia, the Volga Region, in the Urals, and other regions of the republic. In 1954, 20 million more rubles are to be allotted to Rospromsovet (Council of Industry Cooperatives RSFSR) for the construction of new combines and tailoring establishments than in 1953.(88) In the next 3 years (1954-1956), 43 enterprises of local and cooperative industries are to be constructed in Moscow.(89)

In 1954, 30 new enterprises of local and industrial cooperative industries are to be opened in Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR. During the year, the volume of personal services is to be increased by one third.(90)

In 1954, 26 personal services combines and five tailoring establishments are to be put into operation in the Uzbek SSR.(29)

In 1955, production of grape wine by Kirgiz industrial cooperatives is to be 2.5 times that of 1950.(58)

IV. MISCELLANEOUSA. Capital Investments

In 1954, in the Belorussian SSR, 164.5 million rubles are to be invested in the food industry as compared with 107 million rubles in 1953, 128.5 million rubles in local and fuel industry as compared with 81.5 million rubles in 1953, and 105 million rubles in consumer goods industry as compared with 37 million

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rubles in 1953. These figures represent increases of 53.6 percent for the republic food industry, 58.8 percent for the local and fuel industry, and 280 percent for the consumer goods industry.(91) In 1954, capital investments in the Belorussian sewing industry are to be almost five times as large as in 1953.(92)

From 1945 to 1953, fixed capital of the Moldavian food industry increased more than 4.5 times and the volume of capital investments amounted to more than 345 million rubles.(51) The Ministry of Food Products Industry Moldavian SSR fulfilled the 1953 capital investments plan by 85 percent.(93) During the period 1954-1956, the volume of capital investments planned [as of February 1954] for the Moldavian food industry is to exceed the capital investments for all preceding postwar years. During this period, capital investments in the Moldavian food products industry are to amount to 362 million rubles.(51)

In 1953, the Ministry of Food Products Industry Georgian SSR failed to fulfill the capital investments plan by 23.6 million rubles.(52)

During the period 1954-1956, nearly one million rubles are to be allotted for the development of appropriate industrial branches to assure the planned increase in consumer goods production in the Armenian SSR.(23)

In 1954, capital investments for the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirgiz SSR are to increase 75.8 percent; for republic local industry 2.8 times, and for republic industrial cooperatives, 2.2 times as compared with 1953.(24)

B. Capital Construction

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the volume of capital construction for the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR increased by 236 percent.(39) The ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Moldavian SSR fulfilled the 1953 capital works plan by 86 percent.(93) In 1954, the volume of capital construction for the republic consumer goods ministry is to be 353 percent of that of 1950.(39) Moldpromsovet (Moldavian Council of Industry Cooperatives) fulfilled the 1953 capital works plan by 71 percent.(93)

During the postwar period, 250 enterprises of Moldavian food industry were restored, reconstructed, or newly constructed and new branches of industry such as the confectionery, macaroni, and starch and syrup branches were created. During the period 1954-1956, 119 new food enterprises of union and republic subordination are to be constructed and 36 existing enterprises are to be reconstructed and expanded.(51)

During the period 1954-1956, 15 enterprises of the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Armenian SSR are to be expanded and reconstructed.(23)

The 1954 capital works plan for the Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR is to double that of 1953.(11) In 1954, more than 70 million rubles are to be allotted for construction of food products enterprises in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.(94)

In 1954, 588 million rubles are to be allotted to the Ministry of Food Products Industry RSFSR for construction of new enterprises, technical re-equipping and reconstruction of existing enterprises, and construction of living quarters and children's institutions.(95)

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The Ministry of Consumer Goods Industry Kirgiz SSR fulfilled the 1952 capital works plan by 65.5 percent and the 1953 plan by 76.7 percent.(24) The republic food industry fulfilled the 1951 capital works plan by 72 percent and the 1952 plan by 69 percent. The republic meat and dairy industry fulfilled the 1951 capital works plan by 75 percent and the 1952 plan by 68 percent.(58)

C. Other

In January 1954, enterprises of the USSR food products industry were being supplied with quick-freezing machinery. By the end of 1956, refrigeration capacity in the industry is to reach 709,000 metric tons.(20)

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25. Moscow, Sovetskaya Torgovlya, 5 Jan 54
26. Vechernyaya Moskva, 17 Feb 54
27. Zarya Vostoka, 19 Jan 54
28. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 17 Feb 54
29. Pravda Vostoka, 3 Jan 54
30. Ibid., 1 Jan 54
31. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 19 Jan 54
32. Sovetskaya Latvija, 12 Feb 54
33. Moscow, Izvestiya, 21 Feb 54
34. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 17 Feb 54
35. Moscow, Legkaya Promyshlennost', No 1, 1954
36. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 9 Feb 54
37. Pravda Vostoka, 30 Jan 54
38. Sovetskaya Torgovlya, 7 Jan 54
39. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 28 Feb 54
40. Legkaya Promyshlennost', No 2, 1954
41. Leninskoye Znamya, 13 Feb 54
42. Ibid., 17 Feb 54
43. Ibid., 18 Feb 54

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44. Sovetskaya Latvya, 8 Jan 54
45. Leninskoye Znamya, 17 Jan 54
46. Zarya Vostoka, 18 Feb 54
47. Kommunist, 29 Jan 54
48. Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 12 Jan 54
49. Moscow, Molochnaya Promyshlennost', No 1, 1954
50. Sovetskaya Litva, 5 Jan 54
51. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 13 Feb 54
52. Zarya Vostoka, 24 Feb 54
53. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 26 Feb 54
54. Izvestiya, 6 Feb 54
55. Moscow, Bloknat Agitatora, No 1, 1954
56. Izvestiya, 9 Jan 54
57. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 30 Jan 54
58. Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 9 Jan 54
59. Sovetskaya Estoniya, 14 Jan 54
60. Sovetskaya Litva, 3 Jan 54
61. Kommunist, 22 Jan 54
62. Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 18 Feb 54
63. Kommunist, 5 Feb 54
64. Moscow, Pravda, 3 Feb 54
65. Izvestiya, 3 Jan 54
66. Moscow, Mukomol'no-Elevatornaya Promyshlennost', No 1, 1954
67. Izvestiya, 14 Jan 54
68. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 10 Feb 54
69. Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 3 Jan 54
70. Kommunist, 4 Feb 54
71. Izvestiya, 8 Jan 54
72. Sovetskaya Torgovlya, 9 Jan 54
73. Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 19 Jan 54
74. Moscow, Sakharaya Promyshlennost', No 2, 1954
75. Pravda Ukrainy, 6 Jan 54
76. Ibid., 27 Jan 54
77. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 10 Jan 54
78. Moscow, Masloboyno-Zhirovaya Promyshlennost', No 1, 1954
79. Moscow, Vinodeliye i Vinogradarstvo, No 1, 1954
80. Moscow, Tabak, No 1, 1954
81. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 14 Jan 54
82. Leninskoye Znamya, 4 Feb 54
83. Sovetskaya Latvya, 7 Feb 54
84. Sovetskaya Torgovlya, 12 Jan 54
85. Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 9 Jan 54
86. Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 5 Feb 54
87. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 27 Jan 54
88. Leninskoye Znamya, 3 Jan 54
89. Moskovskaya Pravda, 30 Jan 54
90. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 9 Jan 54
91. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 12 Feb 54
92. Zarya Vostoka, 5 Jan 54
93. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 21 Feb 54
94. Izvestiya, 29 Jan 54
95. Pravda, 11 Jan 54

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